

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VI

WASHINGTON N. C. APRIL 13, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,

No. 33.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT for the relief of the Purchasers of the Public Lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases where lands have been purchased from the United States, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, it shall be lawful for any such purchaser, or other person or persons, being the legal holder of any certificate, or certificates, of land, on or before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty one to file, with the Register of the Land Office, a relinquishment in writing of any section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, or legal subdivision of any fractional section of land so purchased, upon which the whole purchase money has not been paid, and all sums paid on account of the part relinquished shall be applied to the discharge of any instalments which may be, or shall hereafter become, due and payable upon such land, so purchased, as shall not have been relinquished, and shall be so applied and credited as to complete the payment on some one or more half quarter sections where the payments by transfer are sufficient for that purpose: *Provided*, That all divisions, and subdivisions, contemplated by this act, shall be made in conformity with the first section of an act making further provision for the sale of public lands, passed the twenty fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty: *And provided also*, That the right of relinquishment hereby given shall, in no case, authorize the party relinquishing to claim any repayment from the United States: *And provided also*, That where any purchaser has purchased, at the same time, two or more quarter sections, he shall not be permitted to relinquish less than a quarter section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest which shall have accrued before the thirtieth day of September next, on public land, shall be, and the same is hereby, remitted and discharged.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons indebted to the United States, as aforesaid shall be divided into three classes; the first class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States only one fourth part of the original price of the land by them respectively purchased, or held; the second class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States only one half part of such original price; and the third class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States three fourth parts of such original price; and the debts of the persons included in the first class shall be paid in eight equal annual instalments; the debts of the persons included in the second class shall be paid in six equal annual instalments; and the debts of the persons included in the third class shall be paid in four equal annual instalments; the first of which instalments in each of the classes aforesaid shall be paid in manner following, to wit: of the third class, on the thirtieth day of September next; of the second class on the thirty first day of December next; and of the first class, on the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and the whole of the debt aforesaid, shall bear an annual interest at the rate of six per cent.: *Provided always*, That the same shall be remitted upon each and every of the instalments aforesaid which shall be punctually paid within the same shall become payable as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where complete payment of the whole sum due, or which may become due, for any tract of land purchased from the United States aforesaid shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum, shall be allowed upon the sum remaining unpaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discount upon payments made by a transfer of former payments under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every individual or company, that has laid off, on any lands by him or them purchased of the United States, any town, or part or the whole of the lots whereof have been sold, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act in relation to any half quarter, or quarter section of land, on which such town may be situated, contiguous to and adjoining said half quarter, quarter section, or section, on which said town is situated, upon condition only, that each and every person who has purchased of him or them, a town lot, or part of a lot, or land in and adjoining the same, shall be entitled to a remission of all interest that has accrued, and to a discount of twenty per centum on the amount unpaid, and to discharge their debt by bonds, with security, in equal annual instalments of four years, from the thirtieth day of December next. Nor shall the provisions of this act be construed to extend to any person or persons claiming title to land under the provisions of an act passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, for failure to pay the several debts aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, and for the term of three months after the day appointed for the payment of the last instalment thereof, in each of the classes aforesaid, the land so purchased or held by the respective persons indebted to the United States as aforesaid, shall, ipso facto, become forfeited, and revert to the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be deemed to be included within, or entitled to, the benefit of any of the provisions of this act, who shall not, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, sign, and file in the office of the Register of the Land Office of the district where the land was purchased, or where the residue of the purchase money is payable, a declaration in writing, expressing his consent to the same, and shall pay to the Register, for receiving, recording, and filing the same, fifty cents.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be, and hereby is made, the duty of the several Registers and Receivers of the Land offices of the United States, according to the forms and instructions which shall be given in that behalf by the Treasury, to keep full and faithful accounts and records of all proceedings under the same; and, within the term of three months after the said thirtieth day of September next, to transmit to the said department a correct report of the quantity of land relinquished to the United States; the quantity on which full payment shall have been made; and the quantity on which a further credit shall have been given, distinguishing the amount of the debt on which further credit shall have been allowed; and the Registers and Receivers, respectively, shall be entitled to receive fifty cents from the party relinquishing, for each half quarter section, quarter section, half section, section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, so relinquished.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands purchased from the United States, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, which are not already forfeited, shall be considered as forfeited to the government, for failure in completing the payment thereon, until the said thirtieth day of September next; and all the lands which shall be relinquished to the United States, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held to, be forfeited, and, with all other lands which may become forfeited under this act, shall be sold according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," passed the twenty fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no land which shall be surrendered under the provisions of this act, shall be offered for sale for the term of two years after the surrender thereof.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore
March 24, 1821—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

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Latest from Europe,
VIA NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, APRIL 2.
The regular fast sailing ship Scipio, Capt. Spencer Drummond, 88 days from Liverpool, bound to City Point, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning. Capt. D. has favored Mr. Lyford of the Commercial News Room, with the London

times of the 17th and contents of the 16th of February: and the Liverpool massacre of the latter date. The only articles of any interest to an American reader which we find in them are given below.

Capt. Drummond states that the distress of the agriculturists in England was the leading topic of conversation, and that they continued to send up petitions to Parliament for relief. In exemplification of this state of depression, it is asserted in one of the papers, that two farms in Cheshire are announced to be let, by bills posted up, a circumstance not known within the memory of the oldest individual, as farms in that part of the country had always been sought after with avidity, instead of seeking for occupants.

By letters received at London on the 14th of Feb. by the Hamburg Mail, it appears, that although the Austrians were in preparation, no advance had been made. It was the general belief on Change, that an amicable arrangement would be made between the Austrians and the Neapolitans. The prevalence of this opinion kept up the price of Stocks.

Bills of indictment for libels on the Queen have been found by the Middlesex Grand Jury, against the Morning Post and Courier, London journals. Also against an eminent clergyman of Liverpool.

The Times of the 13th Feb. says, "There is subsequent intelligence from Frankfurt, of the 4th inst. which states that the Austrians have not crossed the Po; but that the army is assembling on the banks, ready to do so the moment they have orders to that effect. It has been affirmed that the Duke de Gallia has been charged by the King of Naples with dispatches of the utmost importance for the Parliament, and that on the answer to them, which is expected about the 10th February will depend the passing of the Po by the Austrian troops."

Our latest quotation of American produce in the Liverpool Market is the 14th February, viz.

Flaxseed, for crushing, per hhd. 56 a 58; Tar, 16 1/2 bbl.; Turpentine, 8 9d a 10 6 cwt.; Rosin, 7 1/2 3d; Cotton, 11 1/2 bbl.; Bowd, 60 7 1/2 a 6 1/2 a 1 1/2; ord. to mid. 11 a 1 1/2; Tobacco, per lb. James River leaf 3d a 8d; Seamed, 4 a 6 1/2; Flour, sweet, in bond, 21s a 23s. per bbl.; sour, out of bond, 32s a 34s.

Herald.
LONDON, Feb. 17.

We have received the French journals of Tuesday.

An article from Vienna of the 31st ult. states that the King of Naples has refused to remain at Laybach during the conference, and has expressed a strong wish to return immediately home. We are a little surprised at this. It must surely be most irksome to a well disposed Sovereign, who feels for his own dignity, and for that of his people, to hear a set of foreign politicians, talking from day to day about him and his affairs, and in virtue of two or three hundred thousand bayonets, which are unfortunately at their disposal, laying down the law for his King Ferdinand's dominions, as to how much prerogative he shall exercise, and how much liberty his people shall enjoy. Discussions like these may well present to the old Monarch a scene not easily supportable. From Frankfurt, also by the Flanders mail, we learn that the King of Naples has not shewn himself of a temper to sacrifice largely to the despotism of his Imperial Allies. The Allgemeine Zeitung says, that according to accounts from Florence, on the authority of the Dutches of Florida, Ferdinand was resolved against admitting any modifications in the constitution to which he had sworn, without the concurrence of his Parliament. If this be true, what becomes of the famous "monarchical principle" as applied to Naples? for here is a constitution, the continuance of which, if not its commencement, flows directly from the express will and personal pleasure of the Sovereign. If this be so—as the Dutches of Florida has the credit of asserting—the whole question is already disposed of. On the principles promulgated by the Austrian Court, through Prince Metternich there is no longer any business before the diplomatic assembly at Laybach; there is no longer any reason of the concentration of so vast an army on the Po. The Sovereign, the Ministers and the Soldiers, had better go quietly home again. The King of Naples himself, not coerced by the Carabats, nor instigated by other unholy councillors—removed from all dangerous and forbidden influences of son and friends and affectionate subjects, but surrounded by the Genie of Military Despatch—

he very focus of true monarchical philosophy—assailed on all sides by warnings against the evil schemes, by reproaches against the conduct of his people, and by denunciations of hatred against the advancement, whether of human knowledge or of public liberty—King Ferdinand, has turned to such good account his more intimate acquaintance with the character and object of his new advisers, that he at once (if the Allgemeine Zeitung be correct) cuts away the whole ground upon which they had entrenched themselves, purges the Neapolitan revolution of its original sin, makes it a royal and legitimate instead of a mere popular revolution; and, if there be either sincerity or consistency in the Congress, saves Europe from an immediate and indefinite war. It will require some ingenuity in the Holy Alliance to combat this plain sense and integrity on the part of Ferdinand.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

In the British House of commons on the 2d of Feb. Mr. Cur is said, he observed in the Gazette an advertisement, the object of which was to procure a supply of American flour for the military stationed in the British West India Islands. He was desirous to know from the right hon. gentleman opposite, the President of the Board of Trade, why a preference should not be given to the produce of British agriculturists, particularly at the present time, when so much distress was felt in that branch of industry. Mr. Robinson said, the reason why American flour was preferred to British for the use of West India Colonies, was this, that American flour was found to keep better in the West India Islands. British flour had been tried, and was found not to answer so well. It was intended, however, to make another experiment. Mr. Curwen believed the reason why American flour kept better in the West Indies, was, that the grain in America was laid on a kiln, previous to its being ground.

The Neapolitan journals sustain a firm and resolute tone. They state, that 400,000 Neapolitans are already in arms in defence of their country, and that they could resist Austria, in far less numbers than their yoke, and sustain their own independence. The Neapolitans will be able to do as much, and more.

Further advices were received yesterday from the continent, stating the actual advance of the Austrian army upon Naples, but without communicating any additional particulars to those copied into the Times of yesterday, from the Englishman of Sunday. Letters from Laybach intimate that the Duke de Gallia is gone from thence on a mission from the King of Naples to his son, the Regent, tendering his council concerning the means of averting the storm that threatens the country.

Times of Feb. 13.
The Queen's Anniversary Bill went through a committee of the whole House, which, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the blanks was filled up with the sum of £63,000, the object being to date the annuity from the 5th January, 1820, and to include an excess of £30,000 already drawn by her Majesty, and which was to be regarded in the light of an outfit.

FRANCE.

A sharp altercation in the Chamber of Deputies arose out of a petition from a half-pay officer, who demanded the arrears of pay due to him, for having served in the guard of Joseph Bonaparte. General Foy produced a considerable tumult in the Chamber, by speaking the "glorious tricoloured cockade."—He was called to order by M. Duden, on the ground that an emblem, could not be regularly termed glorious which was prescribed by law. General Tarayre followed up the exclamations of the former General. This was undoubtedly an insulting display of a spirit most hostile to the Bourbon government; the petition which called it forth was dismissed, however, and the order of the day adopted.

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of those Blanks, mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale, at the Store of Jeremiah Martin & Son.

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The following is an extract of a letter dated.

"FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.

The important information, which follows, is taken from one of our journals:

"Laybach Feb. 2.—The Austrian army, which has been on the 26th and 29th of January, and is advancing on Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, to will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more!"

"His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of Parliament. He calls on them to receive the Austrians as FRIENDS, and promises, on his return, to give them a constitution."

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our exchange."

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the King of Naples, has been received in this place, and that it accords, in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the previous intelligence that the Austrian army had positively marched for Naples."

Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, made a motion, Feb. 26th, for copies of all communications between the English and foreign governments, relating to the affairs of Naples. He commented upon, and opposed, the principles of the circular communication of the sovereigns from Trochu, and Lord Castlereagh's answer of the 19th of Jan.—calling the conduct of the ministry undecided, temporizing, and pusillanimous."

The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and vindicated the neutral course adopted by the ministry. He disavowed any intention of engaging in hostilities on one side or the other. After further debate the motion was negatived."

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

A second edition of the Courier contains the following article, under the above head:

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract:

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived, in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened—in short, a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider as official."

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INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

Gallagher's Tavern.



THE Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that in consideration of the hardness of the times, and the decreased price of provisions, his rates shall in future be as low as any house in the place.

His Bar is furnished with the best liquors; his Stables are good, and well supplied with the best of forage; and his servants are careful and attentive;—with those advantages, the convenience of his House; his own personal attention, he hopes to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN GALLAGHER.

N. B. The Reading Room is kept in his house, where are received and kept on file some of the best papers in the union.—Also the Bermuda Gazette, as regular as the intercourse between the two places will admit.—Strangers are admitted gratis.

April 13—1833

John Jackson,

HAS FOR SALE,

1000 bus. St. Ubes Salt,
5 hhd. Molasses,
5 do. W. I. Rum,
8 pipes Brandy,
10 bbl. Baltimore Whiskey,
10 do. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Sugar,
10 do. best Balt. superfine Flour,
for family use.
10 half do. do. do.
10 firkins Butter, do. do.
20 boxes China Tea Setts,
10 copper Shells, from 37 to 75 galls each,
at the reduced price of \$1 per gallon,
head and worm, given in.
1 hhd. Loaf Sugar,
2 chests Hyson Tea,
50 Grind Stones, all sizes,
40 casks Thomaston Lime,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
10 do. mould Candles,
Iron, Spanish and American Segars, Porter
in bottles, Coffee, Peppers, Cordials, Gin,
Powder in kegs and cannisters superior quality,
Tobacco Cheese.

I will purchase 22 inch cypress or juniper Shingles, regular in the length and not less than 4 inches wide, and 5-8 inch thick at the butt, and well drawn.

April 12, 1831—3-303

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Washington, N. C. 1st April 1831.

A.
J. J. Albert, Robert Aigoe, Thomas Andros, 2, Hugh Armstrong, Washington Athenium Society, Washington Athenium Society, to the President or Treasurers.

B.
William Bernard, Henry Brightman, Mrs. Brightman, Lyman Banks, Jacob Blackwell, Jube Bonner.

C.
Isaac Collier 4, David Campen, Joshua Cook, Solomon Catoh, Elizabeth A. Case, Mary Carraway, Patience Cook.

D.
Norton Dickenson, William Deering, Baylies & Davis.

F.
John W. Fisher.

G.
Benjamin Girkin, Alexander Gallop, John Gavitt 2.

H.
Sally B. Hooker 2, James R. Hooker, Homer Higly, Robert Hudnell, Rachel Hawkins, Corril Higley, Charles Haffen.

J.
Zachariah Juddkins.

K.
Thomas Kennaday.

L.
Sidney Lucy.

M.
Gardener Morse 2, Hugh McCollough, William McMillin.

T.
James Pridcamp.

T.
Gideon Tant.

W.
John Waters, Christopher Williams, Jeremiah Woodard, Mrs. Williams, Olive Wilson, Howard Wiswall.

FOREIGN LETTER

which, if the inland postage is not paid, will be returned as a Dead Letter.

Mrs. Fitz. Hugh, Liverpool.

Persons enquiring for any of the above Letters will please to ask for advertised Letters, or they may not get them.

J. GALLAGHER, P. M.

ssLpd3w303

Notice is hereby given.

TO ALL PERSONS who may trade in the following articles in this Port, that from and after the 1st day of May next, each barrel of Tar, Turpentine or Pitch, must gauge thirty-two gallons, or Pitch and Turpentine weigh 380 lbs. including the barrel; each barrel of Pork or Beef must

contain 200 lbs. of good merchantable Pork or Beef; each barrel of Flour 136 lbs. of good One Flour; Flaxseed, Lard, Fish, and like, with all descriptions of Lumber, must be agreeable to law; otherwise I will strictly condemn, and put in force the Act of Assembly relative to the inspection of all such articles, against any person who may violate the same after that day.

F. BROOKS, Inspector.

Washington, March 22, 1831.—6w300.

50 dollars reward.

ON the night of the 23d inst. the following negroes confined in the Jail of Beaufort County as runaways, broke and escaped therefrom: viz:

HARRY, or Harry Martin, lately owned by Benjamin H. Martin of Newbern; lately purchased and now owned by John W. Clay of Tennessee. He is about thirty five years of age, yellowish complexion, about five feet 8 inches high; a considerable part of his fore teeth out, and he lispes a little.—He is well known in Newbern.

One who called himself MOSES, and said that he belonged to Allen DeGraffenried of South Carolina; he is about forty years old, yellow complexion, five feet five or six inches high, likely, stout and well made, and has lost the first joint of the thumb of his right hand.

The third called himself PRINCE, and said that he belonged to William Bridges of South Carolina; he is forty or forty five years of age, about six feet high, very black complexion, and slenderly made.—both his ears have been cropped.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the above negroes to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or twenty dollars for either.

All persons, and masters of vessels particularly, are cautioned against harbouring, assisting, or carrying them away.

ALLEN CRIST, Shg.

Washington Feb. 24, 1831—1298

THE CELEBRATED ARABIAN

HORSE

MARK ANTHONY.

WILL S and the ensuing season in Pitt and Beaufort counties at the times and places named below, and in consideration of the hardness of the times, and from a desire to improve the breed of horses in this part of the country, will be put at the following very reduced rates: Eight dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering; Fifteen dollars the season, if paid before the 1st of October, and twenty if after that time; and twenty five dollars to insure a foal; with fifty cents in all cases to the Groom. Mark Anthony is a full blooded Arabian, about fifteen hands high, and six years old this spring. He was selected in Syria with great pains by one of the most competent judges from the best stock of horses in the country and imported in the ship Hercules into the United States from Smyrna direct, about two years since.

He is a bay from head to shoulders and the rest of his body milk white, beautifully spotted with black. He is most perfectly formed either for strength or appearance. Of seventy seven mares he covered last season one failed in a foal.

The season will commence on the 15th of March. The horse will stand at Greenville, Yankee Hall and Washington—at Greenville at the 15th and 16th; at Yankee Hall on the 19th and 20th; and at Washington on the 23d and 24th; and will be so arranged that he shall be at each place once a fortnight through the season, terminating the 15th August.

All Mares sent to Yankee Hall will be fed if required at a charge of twenty five cents per day, but I will not be responsible for accidents or escapes in any case, what ever.

THOMAS TELFAIR.

Yankee Hall,

Pitt County, 3d March, 1831 } 1298

Notarial Notice

THE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County of Beaufort—

And having taken the requisite oaths for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties pertaining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

Charges, moderate.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

Notice.

THE subscriber qualified at March Term last, as Executor, to the last Will and Testament of Henry Shaw, dec. late of Beaufort county. Those persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the situation thereof forbids indulgence.—And those having claims against it, are requested to present them, properly authenticated within the time limited by law; otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

REBECCA SMAW, Ex'rs.

March 23 1831.—3w300.

Ten dollars reward.

POETRY.

From the Albany Ploughboy.

A NEW SONG.

Why are there so many old maids?
This thought my mind often alarms?
Like a frostbitten plant, when it fades,
Many maidens are losing their charms.

That there is a natural cause
For it, I will never believe;
Old nature had but the same laws,
Since the first days of Adam and Eve.

It is the refinement we boast,
That causes such changes in loves;
Then may that refinement be lost,
Or reason its foibles reprove.

Or is the prodigal course,
Which too many maidens pursue?
There's scarcely a practice that's worse
And it surely does thousands undo.

The daughters of farmers have chang'd
Their homespun for gew gaws and crapes,
Their intellects too are deranged;
The fashion of cities they ape.

Now a days there is scarcely a lass,
That is not tip'd off in the ton;
No matter her standing and class,
She must have her fineries on.

And then as an old proverb says,
She delighteth in wedding shroud,
With visits, and parties, and plays,
She spends half her time on the road.

A prudent young man will declare,
I cannot support such a wife;
I will marry my forswear,
And rather live single for life.

All you, my young friends, I advise,
To lay foolish fashions aside,
Let some at least think you are wise;
You may then become bridegroom and
bride.

And be blest with the promises made,
Which will sweeten the cares of this life
And a stone may be grac'd where you're
laid.

When you're dead, with a kind husband or
wife.

An old—but good thing.

From the Petersburg Republican.

MR. PRÆSIDENT—

A writer in your last paper, under the signature of "A Citizen," in speaking of one of the Candidates for a seat in the state legislature, has alluded to a proclamation issued by Gov. Chittenden, of Vermont during the late war, directing the return of the troops of that state from the state of New York, whither they had been ordered by the competent authority, to defend the republic from a threatened invasion. I wish you to publish the answer of the "brave men" of Vermont, who not only refused to obey the orders of the governor, but continued in the service of their country, until they were honorably discharged. Gov. Chittenden was a federalist of the Boston stamp, but the people of that state were made of purer metal. They had not forgot the deeds of their fathers in the revolutionary struggle; and spurned the insidious order to desert the standard of their country. The following is the answer of the militia to the governor's proclamation. Its appearance in the columns of the Republican will gratify every

AMERICAN.

April 4, 1821.

"It will be borne in remembrance, that Mr. Spooner is from Vermont.

CANTONMENT, PLATTSBURG, Nov. 15, 1813.

To his excellency Martin Chittenden, esq., governor, captain general and commander in chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

SIR—A most novel and extraordinary proclamation from your excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third brigade in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure to unexampled, requires we should state to your excellency, the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's proclamation. With due deference to your excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty, when required, to march to the defence of any section of the union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow lim-

its of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your excellency's power over us, as governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged. If we were legally ordered into the service of the United States, your excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it, is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives us no right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case we cannot perceive the right your excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until legally and honorably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the governor and captain general of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public require that we should expose to the world, the motives which were intended to be produced, and objects to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject. We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service; inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority issued from the worst motives to effect the basest purposes. It is in our opinion, a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by legislation, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace. We cannot perceive what other object your excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic service.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect—and although it may appear incredible to your excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive, that the proclamation of a governor when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive, nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of piety and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character induces us to believe, that folly and infamy of the proclamation which your excellency has put your signature to, is wholly to be ascribed to advisers, with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are with due respect your excellency's obedient servants,

Signed by all the Officers.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

The truce concluded in Nov. last by Morillo, with the chief of the Colombian republic, has been violated by Morillo's successor. By the terms of the truce, the royal flotilla, then in harbor were to depart and the vessels which should arrive, were to have full opportunity to obtain supplies and depart at leisure. The royal authorities, however, have not sent away the naval armament, nor have they regarded the representations that have been made to them on this head: as a consequence of which, the republican authorities have ordered the concentration of the several military divisions, and indicated an immediate movement on what point is rather to be surprised than known.

The royal governor of Maracaibo, who is a native of South America, on the 27th of January last, after sending dispatches to the republican government at Cuenca, proclaimed his adherence, and that of the

province of Maracaibo, to the Colombian republic.—The event was celebrated by three days of festivity.

The advices from Carthage are auspicious. A cordial understanding has taken place since the intercourse was opened, & the liberal conduct of the republican chiefs their decorum in their public transactions, and that effect in their manners and habits which the possession of freedom always gives and which is the more prepossessing, as the restraint was before severe, all have contributed to favor the cause of liberty. It was expected the independent flag would be hoisted at Carthage the middle of March.

Aurora.

CHARLESTON, March 30.

FROM THE FRIGATE MACEDONIAN.

On the 22d of February, the schr. Philo, arrived here on Saturday from Smyrna, fell in with the ship Panther, Capt. Austin, of Boston, from Callao, bound to Gibraltar, who put on board George Harris, a seaman to assist Capt Percival in navigating his vessel, and also, despatches from Captain Downes, of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, for Government. From this seaman we learn that he left Callao, in the Panther, in the month of November last; and that the report of the massacre of a part of a boat's crew of the Macedonian is correct. The following are given as the particulars:—Lord Cochrane entered the harbor of Callao, as already stated, in the month of October, and anchored just without gunshot of the forts. The following night, he attacked in his boats, captured, and succeeded in bringing out a Spanish frigate. This exasperated the Spaniards at Callao, who charged the crews of the Macedonian, and the British frigate Hyperion, lying at anchor in the harbor, with aiding Lord C. with the means of carrying his attack into execution. The next day, a boat from the American frigate, on approaching the town, was fired upon by the soldiery—three of her crew, (the Purser's Steward and two seamen were killed, and most of the others wounded; but they finally succeeded in making their escape.

A boat from the Hyperion, ignorant of what had happened to the American boat, was also approaching the town, when they were cautioned against doing so, by a boat from a Spanish government brig, which had aided in saving the remainder of the crew of the Macedonian's boat, and who appeared to be much exasperated at the conduct of the soldiery.

At this time Captain Downes was at Lima, a distance of ninety miles; and Lieut. Murray who was in command, immediately despatched a letter, privately, to apprise him of what had taken place. He directed that a boat from the ship should be in readiness to receive him at a small port about 30 miles distant; and disguising himself, and obtaining a horse from the Vice Roy of Lima, he succeeded in regaining his vessel, notwithstanding the exasperated state of the public feeling.

Lord Cochrane, who was still cruising off the port, declared his intention of destroying the town of Callao, on his next attack. His treatment to American vessels in that neighborhood was not complained of, notwithstanding it was known to him that many of them had Spanish property on board. The American and British merchant vessels had dropped down the harbor, after being fired upon from the forts.

The ship Panther left Callao, about a fortnight after the above event took place, and proceeded in company with the Macedonian to Para, a port about 4 degrees to windward, where she left the frigate on the 14th December.

Courier.

In a letter to the editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has the following diverting anecdote of James Laidlaw, one of his countrymen.

"He was always a singular and highly amusing character, cherishing very antiquated and exploded ideas in science, religion and politics. He never was at any school, and what scraps of education he had attained, had all been picked up by himself. Nothing excited his indignation more, than the theory of the earth wheeling round on its axis, and journeying round the sun; he had many strong logical arguments against it, and nailed them all with the scripture. When he first began to hear tell of North America, about 20 years ago, he would not believe me that Fife was not in it, and declared that he saw it from the Castle Hill in Edinburgh. I remember, and always will, a night that I had with him about seventeen years ago, He and one Walter Bryden, better known by the appellation of Cow Wat, Thomas Hogg, the celebrated flying Ettrick tailor, and myself, were all drinking in a little change house, one evening. After the whiskey had fairly begun to operate, Laidlaw and Cow Wat went to loggerheads about Fife, about which their tenets of belief totally differed. The dispute was carried on with such serenity on both sides, that Wat had several times heaved

his great cudgel, and threatened to knock his opponent down. Laidlaw perceived that the tailor and I were convulsed with laughter, and joined us for some time with all his heart; but all at once he began to look grave, and the tear stood in his eye. "Ay ye may laugh!" said he, "great generals! Its weel ken'd that ye're just twa that laugh at every thing that's good. Ye hae mair need to pray for the poor auld herelick than laugh at him, when ye see he's on the braid way that leads to destruction. I'm really sorry for the poor auld scoundrel after a', and troth, I think we sude join and pray for him. For my part I sh-ll lend my mite." With that he laid off his slouched hat, and knelt down on the floor, leaning forward on a chair; where he prayed a long prayer for Cow Wat, as he familiarly called him when representing his forlorn case to his Maker. I do not know what I would give now to have a copy of that prayer, for I never heard any thing like it. It was so cutting, that before the end, Wat rose up foaming with rage, heaved his stick, and cried, "I tell ye, ye ower, Jamie Laidlaw, I wanna be prayed for at that gate!"

If there were different places and degrees of punishment, he said, as the auld boary reprobate maintained—that was to say, three or four Hells—then he prayed that poor Cow Wat might be preferred to the easiest one. "We couldna expect nae better a place," he said, "and indeed we would be ashamed to ask it. But on the other hand," he continued, "if it be true, that the object of our petition cheated James Cunningham and Sandy o' Bowerhope, out o' from twa to three hundred pounds o' lamb stiver, why, we can hardly ask sic a situation for him; an' if it be farther true, that he left his ain wife, Naney Stohart, and ook up with another, (whom he named name and surname,) really, we have hardly the face to ask any mitigation for him at a'."

The tailor and I, and another one, I have forgot who it was, but think it was probably Adie o' Aberlisk, were obliged to hold Wat by main force upon his chair till the prayer was finished.

25 dollars reward.

RAN AWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man GEORGE about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negro to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS

Bellefont, near Washington, B-aufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—1827

FOR SALE

THAT commodious House and Lot on Main street, well known as the Brick Tavern, last in the occupation of Mrs. Ransom as a Public House.—It is presumed that the situation of this property is too well known, to require any description of its present actual value, or of its probable future enhancement in value.—Notes, with good security, negotiable at the Bank, and renewable by paying the usual instalments will be received in payment.

For further particulars, apply to William Blackledge, Esquire or in his absence to, THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE.

Washington, Sept. 24—1825.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, & Bonds, Warrants; Seamen's Articles, &c.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance; or FOUR dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay yearly in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, and orders to that effect either verbally or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 50 for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued until otherwise ordered, and such continuance charged.